Veyage from Greytewn—Perlious Adventures, Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. ACAPULCO, Monday, March 8, 1852.

Of the further incidents of our trip Califernia ward, after leaving Greytown, I had no op-portualty of writing, while at San Juan del Sur.— Since my last we have passed through some exciting eceses, and unlooked-'or, as well as undesired, adentures. Hoping that a brief account of subsequent events may prove not altogether uninteresting, I will proceed, in the order of time, to teach upon hem. And here I must be allowed to say, that if I express in this letter different opinions from those heretofore entertained and published by me, in regard to the Nicaragua route, and especially of its conduct in the hands of its present managers, it is because adverse convictions have been forced upon me by acts of negligence, of criminal carele passengers, commencing at Vanderbilt's office, in passengers, commencing at vandernit's omce, in Mew-York, and continued with aggravations, by the agents and employees of the line, on the entire route. As a cancid man, and a lover of truth, I must, if I write at all, state facts as I find them, to the end that abuses be remedied, and the rights of thousends protected by public opinion from the rapacity which filches their means, and then, in a serials that has arrived, leaves them to the sufferings of unter destitution, in a strange land, under a tropical sun—with every form of sickness and misery in their midst.

of uster destitution, in a strange land, under a tropical sun—with every form of sickness and misery in their midst.

We left Greytown on Thursday morning, 19th ult, being detained four days (all the cabin passengers) for the return of the river boats. Our trip up the river, though slow from the smallness and want of power of the boats, was comparatively comfortable. There were about 230 cabin passengers, including most of the women and children, divided between two of the boats. Of course, as sometimes more than this number are packed upon a single one of these small craft, it will be seen how much we were favored in the ascent of the stream. There being scarcely any provisions obtainable on the Transit route till arriving at Virgin Bay, most of the passengers supplied themselves before leaving Greytown. For myself, though bringing many necessaries from New-York, I acknowledge my obligations to Capt. Churchill, of the Prometheus, for a basket of provisions. Compelled, as I have been, to speak in zevere terms of the general tyranny which he exercised on board, I cannot deny that he possesses some amiable qualities, which were shown in his conduct toward those who, from position or otherwise, attracted his favorable regards.

Proceeding up the San Juan about forty miles without obstruction, and between well-wooded banks, possessing little diversity of scenery, darkness overtook us, and smable to go on, the anchorwas hove overboard and we were "fixed" for the night. Picture to yourself a boat about a hundred feet in length by twelve or fourteen in breadth. The fire-room occupies a third of ner length forward, and the engine-room heavity the same aft. Midship is a sort of cabin in the bottom of the hull, on a level with the water. In one corner a water-closet, common to both sexes, in another a mintature groggery; and in one of the remaining corners of this cabin a window opening into a small kitchen, where coffee, the and a level editions of the first the sun and heavy dews by an awning of light cotton cloth, for

side, such boats, while drawing no more water than those now in use, can seemd at the rate of eight miles per hour, and may easily surmount the Rapids of Machuca, as well as shorten greatly the period of transit, saying nothing of giving to passangers some reasonable return for the large sum levied upon them for passage across and freight on baggage

Before substrates next morning, steam was got up, and we were again ascending the stream, here a noble river, with high banks densely wooded, and almost imperviously interfaced with vines and parasitic plants, many in full bloom, to the water's edge—All the way up, the small islands and sand-spits were covered with alligators, up to twelve or fitteen feet in length, to whom the rife and pistol-balls, profuselly buried at them by the hombers, seemed of intile consequence—scarcely disturbing their sunny repose.

At 4 o'clock, P. M., on the second day from Greytow, we arrived at the rapids of Castillo, where is a portage of a few hundred yards. Here we were to pass the night, while our boat immediately returned to the Machuca, eleven miles below, to bring up the passengers of the other boat, which possessed too little power to ascend the rapids. There are a number of shanties and booths at the Castillos, for the feeding and accommodation of passengers, and one large frame here in profession and the point of hand overlooking and giving roan and a room for the women and children of my party, (five were all the hotel contained,) several of us visited the ruins of the old Fort or Castle, situated on a high point of land overlooking and giving roans to the results of the cold Fort or Castle, situated on a high point of land overlooking and giving roanse to the results of the cold Fort or Castle, situated on a high point of land overlooking and giving roanse to the results of the cold Fort or Castle, situated on a high point of land overlooking and giving roanse to the results. The boat having recold massengers of seeme and cold massengers of the old Fort or Castle, situate

and the means of tringing accounte materials, this fortification was a work of no small magnitude — Much of the walls, of solid masonry, yet stand as a proof of the care and great labor with which the works were constructed by the Spaniards.

The boat having returned with the remainder of the passengers, and the baggage transferred to the Director, moored at the bank above the Rapids, we again resumed the ascent of the river at about noon of the third day from Greytown. The weather was intensely sultry, with abowers during the forenoon, and, crowded with all the people, nothing could be more uncomfortable than the situation of the ladies and children on the Director. It was not of long continuance, however, this scene of discomfort, for all P. M., having in three hours made eight miles, we reached the head of the Toro Rapids, where was anchored the new and very commodious steamer Central America. Compared with the river boats, this was a North River palace; yet she has not a berth, and few other conveniences for passengers. All we get is simply mere beaches and deck roem upon which to sleep at night. I found on board a friend and fellow passenger from California, in August last, who was filting the part of steward; and to make up for some of the incurveniences on the route, we were served with an admirable supper (for my family and partly, with knives, fork, and spoons, as substitutes for the implements furnished us by nature, heretofore our sole dependence for feeding. Mr. Riley is a trump wherever he tarms up, and those who go up or down Lake Nicaragua with him will find it se.

From Toro to San Charles, is about twenty-eight miles, which latter place, at the foot of the lake, we reached just before suncown. We came to annohor, and remained till 9 in the evening, allowing such as wished it, time to visit the town—to see the whole of which, including the curiosities of an old Spanish cannon of two, elaborately ornamented, might persibly occupy half an hour. We again came to an anchor about 2 o'clock in the mor

As it was, many ladies suffered everely from seasickness, from the relling of so small and light a
beat.

At 10 colock on the fourth day from Greytown, we
were landed at Virgin Bay, through a tolorably heavy
surf, to the terror of the women and juveniles, but
with perfect safety. Here began the usual bustle
and mounting the women and juveniles, but
with perfect safety. Here began the usual bustle
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with perfect safety. Here began the usual bustle
and mounting the forest began
estainly an amusing scene to an outsider, yet productive of various phases of temper on the particle
and men sallted forth on their queer-looking animake and uncoust equipments. The supply of sides, babies
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presenting the road down the Pacific slope as "may male" (very bad.) It was only on complying with their demand for additional compensation, that the litter was again shoulcered. Indifferently and hastily constructed, the frame was well racked and and disjointed by the unequal motion over the uneven surface of the ground, and had aiready been frequently repaired on the way. It was a serious question whether it would hold together for the remaining and roughest portion of the distance, on which was no dwelling.

Our party had all gone ahead except Capt. Cram, and my boy, ten years old, who rode his own animal. I carried, on a pillow before me, my little daughter, seven years of age. In darkness and alone, we began the descent of the mountain. The road became more difficult and narrow the gorges more precipitous and dangerous, the overhanging forest more dense; and consequently our progress was painfully alow. Every step of the way had to be felt, one of the natives going before with his mackéte in hand, to find the obstructions. Thus, for five hours, in almost total obscurity, through one of the worst passes of the divising ridge, (for the moon had long been down, we groped our way. Often the natives, in passing up a narrow path, a mountain on one hand and a deep gorge on the other, lost their foothold,—and twice, only by a miracle, missed precipitating their rearly unconscious burden into the ravine hundreds of feet below. It was a night march, in the forest, under circumstances well calculated to create an adding impression upon the memory of us all—and it will not soon be forgotten. At 11 o'clock at night, we heard the roar of the surf as it broke upon the beach of the small harbor of San Juan del Sur, and soon, emerging from the forest, found ourselves at our destination. We were kindly received by an old Philadelphia friend, Mr. Priest, who kept the Pacific Hotel, the largest and best conducted house at San Juan He gave up his own rot to the sick lady, and other wise laid us under deep ebligations for his a

ring. I cannot close this letter without also expressing my grateful acknowledgments to Mr. White, of the firm of Body & White, agents of the line at San Juan del Sur, for his unwearied and valuable courtesies. Were all the agents of the line of like stamp with Mr. White, its popularity would be certain—All that he had the power to do for the passengers was done in a manner and with a kindly consideration that wen the good will and esteem of every one.

one.

Of the things that happened to us from San Juan to this place—of shipwreck and adventure, and an eighty miles' ride through Mexico to this city, I will write you in another letter.

Yours truly,

J. Winchester.

Voyage from San Junn-Route through Mexico-Acapulco.
Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ACAPULCO, Monday, March 8, 1852. As it is not probable I shall be heard from for the next four or five weeks, let me take the present opportunity to give your readers a birds-eye view of the we way we have come so far-a way, a part of which some of them may travel, and some of which I trust not any of them will ever see.

I have already given you my impressions of such as they were. The run down in the Prometheus was to me mournful, monotonous and uninteristing. Under ordinary circumstances, there are no priva tions to be endured, no pleasures to be enjoyed during this part of the voyage. Imagine yourself, during a journey, detained by indisposition and bad weather at a third-class hotel, and you have the thing to a nicety. The only thing I can recommend at all bearing on this stage of the proceedings, is to have no friends on the wharf when you are leaving,

have no friends on the wharf when you are leaving, to be jostled about by the crowd, and to furnish you with harassing visions of broken limbs for a week after.

After grumbling ourselves weary, however, at at grievances which later events, had we experienced them first, would sve taught us to regard as almost imaginary, we at length make land, and the he slanted rain clouds streaming down in all directions on shore, while the sky is quite clear overhead, inform us that we are approaching the Mosquito Coast. Rain is the rule—dry weather the exceptions here, and our drenched apparel bears withess to this as we enter the harbor of

from the immense number of parasitical plants that entwine and featuon everything with their drooping branches. A succession of similar trees will sometimes look as even and solid as an entrenched tried wall, and again some text battarch of the woods, stretching his old arms highly and irregularly over his fellows, clothed from head to foot with a thousand thick-leaved flowery vines, presents a picture utterly unknown in our northern seenery. The active fancy ensity fashions battlements, towers and comes, out of things like these, and I recollect many a point, that seen in the gray twilight, might have been a Venetian palace, with the water flowing in under the black arches below.

At expenditure of half a million of dollars would, at the proper season, render this part of the journey to California one of the most delightful pleasure-trips in the world. As it was, our enjoyment was greatly marred by the delay—delay—delay—and often the danger to which we were exposed. In many places there are repids—in all the current is intelly and the channel is very imperfectly known. We were four times on the rocks, and finally, having stuck fast there and carried away our rudder, had to be taken off by another boat. One man was drowned here. He waiked overcoard in the night, and, from there being no small boat to receus him, was lost. His cries were heard for nearly half an hour, as he struggled with the swift current in the agony of death; but the force of the water finally overpowered him, and he was heard of no more. I could not learn his name, nor did any one seem to know him, so that it is impossible to give his friends the mouriful satisfaction his identification would convey. Doubless some hearts will beat for him through months of anxiety, until "hope deferred" settles into the certainty of depair.

There are several remains of Spanish fortifications where the river leaves Lake Nicaragua, but it is men's year since its voice awoke the echoes of theathers, which he was compaired in a few hours of Sinday—the lake the

in doors with rejuctance. Our baggage came along with us, but while we slept, it and the horses were taken care of by the natives.

These natives are the worst part of the picture and fit badly on the lane scape to full of beauty and bloom. They are ignorant, singrish—dwarfed and withered in mind and body. Their style of living exhibits not the elightest evidence of progression. They are slight and weakly, yet they appear to have a passion for arms, each one carrying a sorted cavalry aword—a weapon in appearance about as efficient as a piece of rusty iron hoop. Filearms they do not seem to have, and they exhibit a very sufficient dread of the American revolver. The interiors of their little sheets, or ranches, bear evidence of their country's Catholic faith—the walls being generally decorated with nucle prints of saints and angels, and this seems to be the only link such as it is, which binds this race to civilization. Neither honor, nonesty, virtue, courage, or truth can exist here to any appreciable degree; and when—which may yet happen—the waves of a more moral and vigorous people shall roll southward, there is nothing here to withstand their progress a day. The soil seems well adapted to corn and roost vegetables, or would make a fine grazing country. The cattle, of which we saw great numbers, looked exceedingly well. A distinguishing feature is the vegitation are the mighty carri, which, in adsition to its fruitfalness, is a shade-tree of exceeding grace and beauty. The last few miles of our journey was along the road to the City of Mexico, (within ten days' journey of which we now are a land were the worst of the whole route. It was just sunset when we ended our pilgrimage and entered the ancient town of

was just sunset when we ended our pilgrimage and entered the ancient town of ACAPULCO.

In the town of ACAPULCO.

In the town of ACAPULCO, there is scarcely sn edged tool—there is not a pound of foreign coffer—not a foot of lumber of any kind to be found in the place. The reasons are, while the foreign articles are excluded by Government, the citizens, somewhat lazy, and coavinced by some centaries' experience that there "notions" are not by sny means necessary to existence, just let things stand, and don't produce at all.

A few Americans are here trying to force things a little, but what up-hill business it must be, where such a mill stone of a Government is hung round their necks, and native prejudices to overcome besides! I cannot learn by what tenure land is held exactly, but incline to the belief that fee simple is not known. A certain tax to Government seems to be all required from a man putting up a building anywhere he pleases, not already occupied, but it is impossible to obtain much information on the subject.

Hid the place been in the hands of Americans

Had the place been in the hands of Americans since the emigration to California commenced, it would now have been a thriving city; but as it is, there are about as many buildings relinous as there

there are about as many buildings ruinous as there are inhabited.

There is a forthere, a tolerably good specimen of military ingenuity, which commands the town and harbor, but which itself could be commanded from many of the neighboring hights, and in ease of hostility easily taken without loss. Looking at the soldiers and their equipments, one cases to wonder at the victories our troops obtained over them during the last war; so inefficient and miserable do they appear. The women walk well, but are mostly anything but lovely. I have seen one pair of black eyes, the most magnificent I ever saw, but the form and features were not in accordance; and the men are shocking. A hundred times I have exchaimed while looking at these people and regarding them as descendants of that race which made its battle cry of St. Jago! resound over the world, Alas! for the departed be auty and chivalry of Spain!

The harbor is excellent—completely hemmed in as is the town by hills—deep, clear of rocks—in short, perfectly secure. No place could have mere natural advantages then Acupulco, and very few have improved them less.

Of course every opportunity is taken to strip our

perfectly accure. No place could have mere nature advantages then Acupulco, and very few have improved them less.

Of course every opportunity is taken to strip our unfortunate passengers of what remaining cash they may have—some, I am sorry to say, whom responsible official situations should render gentlemen, aiding and abetting in the work. But if such occasions develop the solish passions, they call forth the unrelifish also; and there are hundreds whose benevolence do honor to themselves and humanity. Foremost among these I must mention Mr. Millor, of the American Hotel. That he is courteous, attentive and obliging to his guests, is but what is to be expected, but that he should, as I know he does, board over one hundred of my unfortunate and destitute companious gratis—without reward or hope of reward, except what arises from his own gratified feeling of benevience, and the consciousness of deserving the esteem of his fellows is something that should receive the applause of all men, and has, from the bottom of my heart, all the thanks I can bestow. He merits the lasting gratitude of Americans, and there are some, at least, of them who will live long before they will forget him.

We know nothing yet as to what measures will be

at east, of them who will live long before they will forget him.

We know nothing yet as to what measures will be taken toward getting the passengers on their journey. I have, along with others this morning, signed an address to the officers of the ship, and one to the American Consul, making inquiries on the subject. We have as yet received no answer. I have myself but little faith in the will or ability of officer or Consul to do anything for us and proceed with my preparations for departure in the Gaudaloupe—Should anything occur, however, before I leave, I will add it in a postscript.

E. P.

LATER FROM SAN JUAN.

Arrival of the Steamship Prometheus, with \$200,000 in Gold.

The steamship Prometheus, Capt. Churchill, with 238 passengers and \$300,000 in Gold, on freight and in the hancs of passengers, arrived this

We are under obligations to B. S. Hopkies, Esq., Purser of the Prometheus, Messrs. Adams & Co. and J. W. Gregory, for papers and other favors.

The steamship Independence left Section 1.

the night of the lat uit, arrived at San Juan del Son the morning of the 17th, having stopped two days at Realejo.

P. M , arrived at San Juan de Nicaragua the afterncon of the 14th; and, returning, left San Juan the evening of the 25th ult. A passenger named Ripley Hudsen, of Maine, fell overboard, and was drowned, on the night of the 27th. 28th, off Cape St. Antonio spoke bark Water Lily, of London, bound to London. 29th off Double Head Shot Cay, at midnight saw a steamer steering S. S. W. 30th, at 5 30 A. M off Cerysfort Reef, passed a steamer with 4 masts, steering south. April 1, lat. 34.05, long. 75 41, spoke bark Sarak Chase, of Portland, 10 days from New-

Orleans, bound to New-York.

The Prometheus left the following vessels at San Juan : U. S. sloop-of-war Decatur, Br. brig-of-war Sappho, bark Republic, of New-York : brig J. Wil liams, of New-Orleans; steamship Alabama, et

The following are passengers in the Prometheus Rev. M. C. Brigga, R. A. Knox Wes. Bailey, Wm Hansen, W. C. Petry, J. A. Lewis, Royer Murphy, Cyrus K. Turbilli, Franz Firanagan, Mr. O. Mea, Chas. Reinhart, Ecward W. Done, Ripley Hudson, Heary Donobie, Abrin Pick, E. C. Fibbe, Jesse M. Khuly, Dr. C. Gierk, W. E. Steitenburgh, Hara Haich, M. Pollard, H. B. Hatch, G. F. Haich, G. Nigelli, L. Pratt, H. M. Arasilag, J. N. Granster, J. P. Keller, Joseph Singsen, Chas. T. Ganber, Hugh Kelly, Albert Grant, A. M. Sterns, R. H. Wilson, L. Tagaari, N. Smith, J. Hainell, H. Geodsper, J. V. Hoag, H. L. Fish, M. S. Websier, A. Climbleck, W. Peroy, L. Draham, H. L. Graham, A. T. Case, J. Caldwell, G. R. Webb, H. R. Houlin, J. J. Cauldwell, S. Rogers, G. W. Amy, P. Ford, E. C. Gilson, Cornalius Geason, J. C. Davis, C. Raphan, J. J. Cauldwell, S. Rogers, G. W. Amy, P. Ford, E. C. Gilson, Cornalius Geason, J. L. Baccu, P. Lloyd, A. Preatts, S. Trawbriders, C. Thelo, C. Van Houton, J. Weeks, C. M. Poor, G. Humphrey, H. M. Ramsey, A. C. Pern, W. Pickiney, E. Lanier, S. & Kithey, N. C. Deeney, G. Allen, D. Jermey, W. Buckland, W. Johnson, F. J. Barnes, N. Wilson, L. S. La Rose, H. Fyle, J. F. Stair, J. D. Guunns, J. B. Schaffer, D. D. Moore, A. Smith, W. G. George, Peter Tyler, J. Johnson, John Kerwin, and 137 in steerage.

Projected Canal at Sant Ste. Marie-Navigaclear-Cannelan Banks and Banking-Libel Suit instituted by a Member of the Cabinet-The Public Lands and Emigration. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
Teronyo, Thursday, April 1, 1852.

The refusal of the Canadian Government, last session, to permit the incorporation of a Compary of Americans for forming a canal to overcome the obstruction of the Falls of Sault Ste. Marie, was a pierge of their determination not to allow so im portant a work to fall into the hands of a private mpany of foreigners. And although nothing specite could be elicited at that time of the intentions of Government, it was obvious enough that they were determined to seize, and, if possible, to hold fast this key to the ravigation of Lake Superior. One step was taken, however. An address to the Governorwas taken, however. An address to the Governor-General was passed, praying his Excellency to take into his favorable consideration the construction of a ship canal at this point. Indeed, a survey had been obtained by the Board of Public Works, as far back as the year 1846; but to make doubly sure, the Government has resolved to order a second survey,—According to previous survey, a mile of canal would be sufficient, of which the cost would be \$200,000.—Ferifees the canal, a good deal of dradging below the canal for a distance of seventeen miles would be requisite, and it is estimated that the cost of this would exceed that of the canal Reelf. For exmonercial purposes, it is probably of no great consequence whether the work he undertaken by the Capatilan or the Federal Government, provided at were also as open to the vessels of both countries. but any doubt about the estatom/ment of such a convincer open to the vessels of both countries , but any don't about the establishment of such a continuou would make the question important. In a mining point of

view, and in the contingency of a war with settlements on either shore of Lake Superior, it might become of great importance to either country to hold in its hands the key of this lake.

Navigation at this port has opened, but not at all generally. The steamer that crosses to Rochester has made one tirp, returning resterdar. Greater has made for natigating the Welland Canal are to be obtained by the erection of inhits to render unnecassary the stoppage of vessels by might. The steam-tugs that have been provided for the last two seasons for towing ressels on the Upper St. Lawrence, are no longer to be provided by the Government. The plan worked very badly; constant complaints were made to the Government of the detention of vessels, owing to the isenticency of the tug-boats. The delay is making known the intention to discontinue the system pursued for the last two years is complained of as likely to throw all the business into the hands of a likely to throw all the business into the hands of a wall thereby be enabled to exact their own prices. Indeed, if we are to believe the Montreal Board of Trade, forwarders who took down flour from this city to Montreal, has year, for tempence to a shilling a barrel, now refuse to make contracts at one shilling abarrel, now refuse to make contracts at one shilling abarrel, now refuse to make contracts at one shilling abarrel, now refuse to make contracts at one shilling abarrel, now refuse to make contracts at one shilling abarrel, now refuse to make contracts at one shilling abarrel, now refuse to make contracts at one shilling abarrel, now refuse to make contracts at one shilling and sixpence.

The maincious run upon the City Bank of Montreal has entirely cessed. There may be a shill not be a shilling and sixpence.

The maincious run upon the City Bank of the result of the resu

PHILADELPHIA.

Methodist Conference-Novel Case, &c.

Methodist Conference—Novel Case, &c.
Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA. Friday, April 2, 1832.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference reassembled at 8 o'clock this morning.

The Secretary stated the amount of Missionary money raised during the Conference year to be as tollows: North Philadelphia District, \$2,756 37; South Philadelphia, \$1,302 63; Reading, \$1,165 05; Wilmington, \$1,361 79; Easten, \$1,618 19, and Snow Hill, \$1,551 48—making a total of \$9,657 31.

The Conference proceeded to ballot for a Trustse of the Centenary Fund, when J. W. Moore received 38 voices and Calson Heiskell 32, and the former was thereupon declared duly elected. The Conference also elected Samuel Neal and Calson Heiskell Trustees of the Education Fund, in place of Samuel Neal and Samuel Ashmead.

The Committee to receive the moneys collected for the General Conference, reported the amount to be \$450 99, which, on motion, was directed to be paid over to Rev. Dr. Hodgson, to be handed to the Conference.

The presiding Bishop laid before the Conference a letter from E. Thomas, wife of Rev. R. W. Thomas, objecting to his being allowed to withdraw from the Conference, and alleging as her reason therefor, her own helplessness, with six children depending on her, and his unsound state of mind.

The Conference upon granting Mr. Thomas leave to withdraw having appointed a Committed toreceive his parchments. Mr. Cotioway from that Committee reported that they had waited upon him, and had aw his parchments in their possession.

Rev. Mr. Hodgson moved to reconsider the vote whereby Mr. Thompas was allowed to withdraw, and stated that he date so for the purpose of laying before the Conference certain facts which his wife desired to have presented.

The motion to reconsider gavertie to an animated discussion, when facility the animated to the animated discussion, when facility the animated to the animated to the conference when animated the conference certain facts which his wife desired to have presented.

collinate and well sustained exertion, and submit-ting a series of resolutions expressive of confidence in the American Bible Society—acknowledging its liberality in its appropriations to the Missionary So-ciety and the S. S. Union, and that of the increased demands upon the Society, increased exertion shall be made to and it and promote its great objects, and with this view resolve to take up collections in all the Stations and Circuits, and also to attend the State Conventions of the different State Societies in those States where members of the Convention may be appointed.

be appointed.

Prov. Johnson offered the following preamble and.

Prof. Johnson offered the following preamble and retolution, which were adopted:

Whereas. The religious welfare of our youth, in our Sembaries of learning, is to the Church ever the obeject of instinction of the Whereas, by granefal agreement of notice of our Colleges and some of the Churches, the first fluesday in February is samually observed as a day of mayer for Colleges; therefore,

Kasched, That we will, as far as practicable, observe the recommend to our people to observe the recommend to our formation of the Report of the Committee on Temperation of the Report of the Committee on Temperation of the Report of the

The Conference then again resumes the consideration of the Report of the Committee on Temperarce, and the question being on the third resolution, piecging the Conference to a law similar in its lineiples to that of the State of Maine,

Prof. Johnson submitted the following resolution, as a substitute for the three resolutions—the two strends adopted, as well as that under consideration, viz.

Resolved. That is the judgment of this Conference, the manifold and crying svile of intemperance are greater than have yet been estimated even by the philauthropist, and that the true practical remedy for it see evile is the entire prohibition of the traffic in intericating drinks as a beverage.

A regular April afternoon is with us to-day. Rain-

A regular April aftersoon is with us to-day. Rain-dreps and sunshine a dezen times within an hour. There were 14 157 tuns of coal shipped by Schuyl kill Canal during the week ending yesterday. Atout 1 o'clock this afternoon John Baldwin was arrested in this city by Deputy Marshal Albert C. Roberts, on a warrant issued by U. S. Commissioner Edw D. Iugraham, upon a charge of having stolen nine sheets of paper, valued as maper at five cents, of the goods and chattels of the United States, and of value and countries of youndars to protect the United

Fraud, Forgery, and Falsehood!—
There were some strange revelations made in the Caral Board yasterday. In emitting their venom assinst the Canal law, Chatfield, Randall and Wright publicly proclaimed themselves parties to a most digraceful Fraud! When roweled by Measur. Mather and Follett, and their shameless violation of a selemn Piedge was pressed home upon them, chafing and writhing under the well-applied lash, they each denied that they had ever signed that Piedge la what a humiliating position are these men placed by this arowal! They knew of the existence of that Piedge before the Election. They knew that it had been scattered broadcast over the State. They lew that thousands of votes would be induced by it And yet they neglected to expose the fraud! They silently availed themselves of a base political forgery, and so became parties to a gross immorality to secure honors for themselves and to put money in their pockets! FRAUD, FORGERY, AND FALSEHOOD!-

recure honors for themselves and to put money in their pockets!

There are the men who are now charging Frand and Serruption upon their atsociates and predecessors! What miserable hypocracy!

It is possible that this denial is susceptible of explanation. But it was bread and cuphatic. As the matter stands, these gentlemen either utter a failehood new, or were parties, by their silence, to a Fraud then. They can hang upon which ever horn of this dilemma they please.

[Alb, Eve. Jour.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate and Soule-Southern Whige.

Washington, Thursday, April 1, 1852.

trusted in the generous dispositions of the Senate to give him a prompt and favorable vote. Alas, for the little busy bald-headed Senator; though he begged sturdily, he did not get this little bauble to please his constituency. It still lies hidden beneath the rub-bish of the President's table.

professional business, and in addition to the brilliant speech on Non-Intervention, that he takes in his hand, with which to delight his constituents, he wished to take something more substantial. He therefore worked very hard yesterd sy to get through the Senate his bill establishing a steam line between New-Orleans and Vera Cruz. Mr. BonLandplagued him excessively, and tried his temper sorely, by his discussion and re-discussion, and two or three returns to a re-discussion of the subject. It was one of those occasions when the Senate takes up a question for immediate passage, and when it is especially desired that nobody shall talk, but when it seems as if the caccethes loquends had seized every member with a perfectly malignant g.tp. The bill was upon the point of its passage twenty times, when it was each time arrested by a "single word," or a "very few words," that some Senator desired to utter. Till at length the members got into a very

a Whig, expounded the law and the gospel yesterday, in relation to Whig Presidential topics. He goes for Mr. FILLMORE and the Compromise, and the Compromise especially. Our Southern friends are certainly the most forbearing, forgiving, unexacting set of men that ever lived. They want nothing in the world but that they should have their own way entirely. With them, Northern opinious are noth ing, Northern principles nothing, Northern prejudices nothing, Northern secessities nothing. Niggerology is their sternal theme, and to their mono mania on this topic everything must be made to Whig party. Such is the substance of their daily declaration. Such was the substance of Mr. Wn. LIAMS's speech. The Southern Whigs can rend the Whig party. Of course they can. But they may no he shie to prevent Gen. Scorr's election, neverthe less. However, we are not disposed to lay much of isolated members of the party, in Congress or out But the iteration of this idea, in one form or another, is not confined to harmless and eccentric people ex-

less consideration than Mr. STANLY, expressed him-self dissatisfied with the election of Gov. Johnston of Pa., as a delegate to the National Convention because of Gov. Johnston's opinions. In other quarters, where every mean, sneaking, craven, re. ome amid the festering purulence of a dunghill culture, we should expect nothing better. But we are amazed at the audacity of the censure when coming from an honorable source. There is in such coming from an honorable source. There is in such sovereign State, and of a great State, a measure of impertimence that cannot be characterized within the limits of gentlemanly civility. In thinking of themselves, gentlemen seem to forget utterly what is due to others. This insolent tone of censorship is an offense against Northern Whigs that scarcely any spolegy is sufficient to atone for, and demands a rebuke for which language itself is deficient in severity.

We would ask Southern Whigs who talk so much of the Compromise, to look for a single moment at the action of the Loco-Food Convention in Virginia. This illustrious and dignified and sensitive body could forego all allusion whatever to the Compromise, and not fear any damage to their party or to the peculiar institution. How is this, if the public mind at the South is so amazingly sensitive on this subject as our friends allege? We fear that gentlemen assume grounds that are prompted by unfounded apprehensions, or personal hopes or fears, quite unworthy of their position or their intelligence. culture, we should expect nothing better. But we

How THE MAINE LAW WORKS .- Geo. S. Maynard, City Marshal of Gardiner, Maine, (a manufacturing village of some 5,000 inhabitants on the Kennebec,) in his Annual Report, just made, says:

Every member of Congress from a distance, who makes a visit home in the course of the session, or who is leaving with but a contingent hope of returning, which is dependent upon the suc-cess with which he may propitiate the ever fickle constituency, desires to take with him some trophy, some tangible evidence of his watchful care of public affaire, and especially of the interests of his particular bailiwick. In a word, the member must be to his constituents like the long-abrent papa to his children. He must take home something to please them and signalize his arrival Taus the undying Mr. FOOTE, of Mississippl, when he came to take his farewell of the Senate, begged the little favor of taking home in his breeches pocket the Compromise Resolutions introduced by him. He remarked that is was but a very trifting accommodation he asked and he trusted the Senate would grant it without reluctance and without debate. He observed that there was not the slightest necessity of any discussion upon the subject, over and above the one speech which he designed to make to explain his riews and position, and the subject in general .-That delivered, the Senate had nothing to do but to pass the resolutions. They were a very small affair in themselves, but would be of most essential service to him personally, and he therefore confidently

Mr. Souls is upon the point of going home or

agony of impatience at the tormenting delay in com-ing to a vote. On an ordinary occasion the subject would have gone over and the Senate have gone to dinner. But it was a special favor to Mr. Soule to run the thing through, so that he could clap the bill in his hat or his pocket before he started for home to-day It was a very pretty present to his constituency and a pity if he should not get it. Mr. Souls had done remarkably well at this session. He had made the speech which had got the most colat, and this had put him in very good spirits, and rendered him good na-tured and civil to everybody; and besides, he had no said a word about secession or disunion, nor any of those naughty things, and was ready and willing to the glory and honor and nationality of the country. and to consent to take, by way of an earnest, that Louisiana did not mean to secede from the Union a present, an appropriation of a hundred thousand dollars for the New-Orleans and Vera Cruz steam line. Under such circumstances, how could it be otherwise than that the demand of the stomach should be made to give way to the demand of kindness and courtesy toward the eloquent Frenchman and that Senators should be disposed to sit the thing out and put the bill through maigre all delays o eternal talk. And so they did. The bill is in Mr Soule's breeches' pocket, safe and snug. Mr. Souls is gratified, and his constituents will, doubtless, be hugely delighted.

Things of this sort are very pleasingly managed in the Senate. There is but little party feeling, and almost any gentleman is gratified with the indulgence of his wishes on a special matter like this,-The Senate is a nort of family circle, and the members don't care to cross one another needlessly.— Anything that a clever fellow in the body really sets his heart upon, most generally gets slid along and put through. We are a little inclined to be so heretical as to conclude that the House is the best body after all to rely upon to check the passage of improper measures. Personal considerations cannot operate with anything like the force in

a large body that they can in a small one.

Mr. Williams of Tennessee, who professes to be It is but a few days ago that a gentleman of no

just made, says:

"The Act entitled 'An Act for the suppression of driaking houses and tippling shops,' has been rigidly and quietly enforced, and its good effects may be seen in this City by any unprejudiced observer; and I believe the good erder and quiet of our streets is mainly traceable to this fact. The whote amount of liquor seized is about twelve barrois, six of which have been destroyed.

"At the commencement of my official term of office, there were in this city fourteen places where in oxicaling liquor was sold; some of them the habital resert of drunken, rotews and disorderly persons. But it is confidently hoped and believed that the leepers of these places have mostly, if not all, also not red the traffic in spiritous liquors, from the fact that but one person has been conribted of drunk-dances for the last four months, and but two have elect committed to the watch-house for the last examples." I think so team a constant to the last examples.

"I think to town or city in the State, with the same number of inhabitants, is so free from rioters and disorderly persons, as the City of Gardiner."

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune

The Canni Contracts.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 3, 1892.

The People ex. relation Erastus R. Phelpasgaina. Newel, Aucitor of the Ganal. Judgment was this day rendered in favor of the relator by the Supremo Court at a general term thereof, held at the the Capitol. A writ of error has been issued on this judgment from the Court of Appeals, returnable on Monday next.

Further Particulars of the Chillicothe Fire.
Ciscinnati, Saturday, April 3, 1832.

The Chillicothe papers, just received, contain full particulars of the cestructive confiagration that eccurred in that town on Thursday.

The fire broke out in Watts' carpenter shop, and scon extended to the out-houses of the Clinton House, the wind blowing flercely from the west at the time.

Adams' block, including the Clinton House and the adjacent warehouses, was soon burned to the ground.

The flames then excended rapidly east, and in a few hours the whole perton of the city east of High, and northeast of Second-st. was a mass of smalecting ruins. It included the Ross block; the whole row of extensive stores between that and the canal at the Madeira House, and the business house north from the corner, also, the wholesale establishments on Water east of Walnut st.

Every house to Mulberry at is burned, and a number are destroyed as far east as Bridgo-st.

The merchants had just received their stocks of spring goods, and the loss is enormous.

The Post-Office was destroyed, but the books and letters were saved.

The Advertiser printing-office, the telegraph lines, &c., were also destroyed.

Ac, were also destroyed.

Terrible Stemmbent Explosion—A Large Number of Persons Kuled—Instant Sinking of the Vessel.

Madison, Ia, Saturday, April 3, 1832.

The steamer Redstone, Captain Tate, hence for Cincinnati, with about seventy persons on board, including the boat's crew, blew up as she was backing out from Scott's landing, about three miles about Carrolton, at 2½ o'clock this afternoon.

The force of the explosion was terrific, and conpletely shattered the boat, which immediately such in twenty feet water.

Of the passengers a large proportion are lost, and of the crew only the captain and clerk are sived. The former is severely it not fatality, injured.

Up to 7 o'clock this evening, fitteen dead bodies had been recovered in a horribly mutilated condition.

tion.
It is impossible at present, to give the names of those who were killed

Kossuth in the South, &c. New ORLEANS, Thurs'ny, April 1, 1832.
Kossuth leaves here for Mobile this afternoon; thence he proceeds to Charleston.
We are in receipt of later intelligence from Mexico, but it is quite unimportant.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 2, 1852.
The notorious Davie T. Pines alias "Col. Floyd," was arrested here to-day, for swindling Mr. Word of Texas, at New-Orleans, recently. Mr. Word has pursed him with great indefatigability.

Markets—Reported by Telegraph.

New Orleans, Wednesday, March 31—Noon.
The sales of Corron, this morning, were 4,000 bales, at steady prices. The transactions of the last four days have reached 41,000 bales. Bacom-Sides are firm at 91c. Whisky is dull at 171c m17tc.

New Orleans. Thursday, noon. April 1, 1859. NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, noon, April 1, 1852.

COTTON—Sales to room to-day reached 4,000 bales; prices steady
The Canada's news has been received, and published in The Evening Detta Its effect has not yet

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ALBANY, April 3, 1832.

MR. UPHAM (Whig) moved the second reading of the Canal bill. After it had been read, Mr. Bristot moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole.

MR. CORNELL (Loco) pressed its refer-

ence to a standing commutee.

A debate ensued, when Mr. Connect, withdrew his motion, and the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole Strate. Mr. UPRAM moved to make the bill the

Mr. UPHAM moved to make the bill the spreial order for Monday, at 4 o'clock.

Mr. CORNELL opposed, and moved that it be made the special order for Wednesday.

Mr. BARTLETT (Loco) moved to send the bill, to facilitate the disposition of the suits commenced by mandamus, to the same Committee.

Mr. COOLEY (Loco) moved to lay Mr. Upham's motion on the table. Lost, by Ayes 7; Noss 16.

Mr. Cornell's motion to make the bill the ispectal order for Wednesday was lost, as also was Mr. Barshett's motion.

Mr. Munror (Whig) moved to make if the special order for this afternoon, at four o'clock.

Mr. Williams (Whig) moved that the special order, the Insurance bill, be forthwith proceeded with.

The motion to make the Canal bill the

special order for the atternoon was lost.
Further motions were put and lost, and
the bill was finally made the special order for Tuesday, at four P. M.
The following is the bill refered to:
An Act to facilit ate the decision of cases brought by man-

Sec. 2. The Governmental be authorized to employ consel, who shall be esticled to sopear on the argument of such appeal to represent the interests of the State, and the superses incurred thereby, upon being certified by the Government of the Controller, he shall draw his warrant on the Treasurer for the payment of the same, out of any measing in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

The bill to amend the Insurance Law went through the Committee with amendments, which were laid on the table and ordered to be print-ed. Adjourned.

A bill to incorporate the New-York

Academy of Music.

A bill to raise the capital of the Harless Railroad Co. to \$8 000,000.

A bill for the relief of the Cordwainers A bill authorizing the construction of bridges - er navigable str ams between New-York and New-Rochelle.

Mr. Mungoe (Whig) moved to strike out

so much as permitted the bridging of the Harl River at the intersection of 2d-av. The vote was taken and the bill rejected-A motion to reconsider was laid on the

A bill to incorporate the Dudley Observe

A bill in relation to hawkers and pediars in New-York. Lost -no quorum voting. Adjourned.

The Canal Contracts.

The following is the vote by which the bill directing the present Canal Board to confirm and execute the Canal Lettings ordered by the late Board has passed the Assembly:

late Board has passed the Assembly:

ATRE—(Opp in Italize)—Meases Babcock, Builey, Bradist, Bennett, Bedell, Biscustone, Hisod, Bradist, College, Bradist, B

Aves-Whig, 56; Opp. [Hunkers] 21. Nors-Whig, 1; Opp. [Burners] 23. So the bill was sent to the Senate.